measure of gradual relaxation of control over fuel, all varieties of fuel except casuarina was freely allowed to be moved from July 1950 to be moved by road to Bangalore under the usual mafi pass obtained either from the Amildar or from the Officer of the Forest Department.

338. The Central Food Council continued to function during the year and met 9 times. Food Councils

339. One thousand forty-two prosecution cases were pending disposal at the commencement of the year. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-one cases were instituted during the year making a total of 4,813 cases for disposal. Of these, 988 cases ended in acquittal or discharge, 17 cases were withdrawn and 2,659 cases ended in convictions, leaving a balance of 1,149 cases undisposed of at the close of the year. Foodgrains worth Rs. 37,439 involved in the above cases were confiscated by Government.

340. A sum of Rs. 15,000 under 'Rewards and Secret Services' was sanctioned in the first instance for granting rewards to deserving cases of detection and successful prosecution of cases of smuggling and other offences against food rules, and an additional sum of Rs. 7,000 was sanctioned in March 1951 for this purpose. Food Police.

341. Foodgrains of the value of Rs. 5,61,10,955 were purchased locally and foodgrains of the gross value of Rs. 3,77,88,318 were purchased from outside the State. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 9,10,00,312. The value of closing stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 3,09,61,348. The Central Government's share of subsidy due or received from the Government of India on foodgrains imported during the year was Rs. 46,29,451. The net deficit under food supply operation amounted to Rs. 56,26,531.

342. The Foodgrains Procurement (Thirumala Rao) Committee toured in Mysore in May 1950 and have made appreciative references in their reports to the efficiency of the Food Administration in the State.

(ii) Civil Supplies

343. In accordance with the All-India policy, the Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and the Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, Textiles.

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were in force in the State till 20th October 1950 and from 21st October 1950, the Indian Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 and the Indian Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, were made applicable to the Mysore State. The Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, was made applicable to the Mysore State with effect from the 13th January 1951. The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' (Licensing) Order, 1948, and the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, were continued to be in force in the State.

344. The three agencies, *viz.*, nominees, wholesale cloth dealers and retail cloth dealers, instituted in the State for movement of cloth from Mills to consumers continued to function with suitable margins of profits to each agency. multi-purpose co-operative societies organized all over the State were licensed to deal in cloth in wholesale. Circle Co-operative societies and other co-operative institutions which came forward to take up cloth business were freely licensed as retailers. There were 24 nominees, 380 wholesalers inclusive of 71 multi-purpose co-operative societies and 10,200 retailers inclusive of 1,150 co-operative societies doing cloth business in the State during the year. Thirty-four thousand one hundred and twelve bales of cloth were procured under allotment by the State nominees during the year.—

Local Mills	...	15,224	bales.
Outside Mills	...	18,888	,,
Total	...	34,112	,,

345. Consequent on the exports and free sales allowed to the Mills by the Government of India, the supply of cloth to the State during the year fell far below the basic quota of 4,700 bales per month fixed to the State and by about November 1950 it fell to the level of 40 per cent of the quantity received during the normal period. Scarcity developed in the State on account of short supply and the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, who was apprised of the situation made an ad-hoc allotment of 1,200 bales of Bombay and Ahmedabad goods to the State and further pemitted the Local Mills to deliver their February and March 1951 packings of cloth in advance for civil

consumption to the State nominees as and when cloth was packed. This arrangement eased the situation to some extent. The Government of India directed the Textile Mills in March 1951 to make available for inland consumption 90 per cent of their packings with effect from April 1951 which resulted in definite signs of improvement in the cloth position.

346. Arrangements were made to ensure equitable distribution of the available stock of cloth at controlled prices to the consumers in urban and rural areas. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., and Calico Mills were permitted to sell cloth to the consumers direct on food ration cards according to the unit fixed by the Office.

347. Four hundred licenses were issued to the procurers, wholesalers and retailers during the year.

348. The total allotment of yarn to the State was 1,600 bales per month of which 1,000 bales were allotted to the handloom industry and 600 bales to powerloom factories during each month. About one thousand two hundred powerlooms and 35,000 handlooms were in receeipt of regular supply of yarn. Owing to heavy export of yarn outside India under the Export Drive launched by the Government of India, the yarn receipts declined necessitating the Department to take the following steps :— Yarn.

(1) Export of yarn outside the State was prohibited from 1st November 1949.

(2) Free sale of yarn by dealers was abolished and the distribution was taken over by the Office as at the beginning of the Controls.

(3) Free sale yarn purchased by the dealers which they were entitled to sell to the customers of their choice was also taken over for regular distribution.

and (4) New powerlooms not getting regular quota were not permitted to use yarn.

349. The dealers were also permitted to purchase free sale yarn from Mills outside the State to augment supplies. With a view to assist the handloom weavers, the Government set up the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to receive two-thirds of yarn intended for handloom industry (with necessary financial aid) for purposes of supplying yarn to

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the Weavers' Co-operative Societies in each Taluk. On this basis allotment of yarn was arranged since January 1951 through the Provincial Society and 95 Circle Societies. The remaining one-third quota due to handloom weavers was being allotted to the retail yarn dealers for sale to the looms attached in the respective areas.

Cement.

350. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, continued to be in force during the year. With the erection of new plant at the Bhadravati Works, the production of cement was raised from 1,800 tons to 6,000 tons per month from November 1950 and the major part of the State's requirements of cement being met from the Bhadravati Works. The Government of India have gradually increased the State quota of cement from 4,000 tons to 7,800 tons per month, besides making separate allotments for works connected with the Grow More Food Scheme, construction of refugee quarters, etc. Since the supply position of cement in the State gradually improved, the consumers throughout the State were getting their requirements of cement upto one ton per month without a permit from 1st December 1950.

351. Two hundred and eight licenses were issued to stockists who deal in cement under the provisions of the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948. Most of the multi-purpose co-operative societies in the State were licensed to deal in cement.

352. The distribution of cement in the State was decentralised empowering the Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars to sanction cement upto 100 bags, 20 bags and 10 bags, respectively. All applications for cement exceeding the supply of 100 bags (5 tons) cement and also all applications for cement in Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore North and South Taluks were dealt with by the Office of the Controller of Civil Supplies.

Cotton.

353. The Cotton Control Order, 1950, came into force on 13th September 1950 replacing the Mysore Cotton Order, 1949. The movement of cotton from Mysore to outside places was under the direct control of the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Bombay. Eighty-nine licenses were issued during the year.

Drugs.

354. The Mysore Drug (Control) Act, 1950, dated 1st April 1950 which replaced the Mysore Drugs (Control) (Emergency) Act, 1949, continued to be in force during the year. The Government of India extended the Drugs Control Act, 1940, to Mysore also for the protection and propagation of the purity of drugs manufactured in Mysore State.

355. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948 continued to be in force during the year.

356. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, is analogous to the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act. With a view to stem the rise of the prices and make provisions for the proper distribution of the articles covered by it, an Emergency Ordinance was passed on 2nd September 1950. Since the situation did not improve, the Ordinance was replaced by an Act of Parliament on 23rd December 1950. This Act together with the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act and the Drugs Control Act, 1950, gave much relief to the public. Rates of Hind cycles, electric bulbs, caustic soda and soda ash and infants' foods were fixed in concrete terms under this Act.

357. Sanction was accorded in 44 cases for prosecution for violation of Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948. In 76 cases, licenses of cloth dealers were cancelled. In 568 cases, the retail licensees were either warned or suspended for a period ranging from one to six months for violation of the instructions issued from the Department of Civil Supplies from time to time.

358. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,985 were granted on the merits of each case to confidential informants, Enforcement Officers, Executive officials of the Civil Supplies Department and Police officials who helped in detecting cases of black-marketing, smuggling and other infringement of textiles, cement and other control orders in force and profiteering in Drugs. A sum of Rs. 5,891 was realised by way of fines imposed and property confiscated.

359. The revenue and expenditure of the Department was Rs. 5·45 lakhs and Rs. 1·65 lakhs, respectively, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 3·80 lakhs to Government.